

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1837.

**SUPERIOR GUITAR STRINGS**, just received  
BATES & TOLMAN, No 6, Courtstreet.

WAX.—2600 lbs very superior  
pure Cuba yellow Wax—for sale by P. S.  
TON, 44 India wharf. 64

SEEVER, 75 Milk street. 2W

manded, the demand for SPECIE, for remittance, must render a remittance IMPOSSIBLE.

Now in the first place, the fact that MERCHANDISE and securities bought with bank paper at recent prices, did not make so good a remittance as the SPECIE obtained with the same amount of bank paper, was and is the cause of the demand for SPECIE. The fact that our citizens owed a foreign debt was not, nor is it, the cause of this demand for SPECIE, as the Atlas assumes. The high price of exportable merchandise and securities compared with that of SPECIE (and not the foreign debt) is the cause of the demand for SPECIE as a remittance, and is the obstacle in the way of remittance; and until this price is lowered, in comparison with the price of SPECIE, the demand for SPECIE, as a remittance, must continue, ALTHOUGH EVERY DOLLAR OF "the foreign debt" is CANCELED. Does the Atlas suppose that A—a merchant—would hesitate to buy \$100,000 SPECIE for \$106,000 of bank paper, and remit this SPECIE to Europe for investment in goods, if it would not more abroad than Cotton or other property at present prices, merely because B—his neighbor—had cancelled a debt to some foreigners by payment or bankruptcy? If so, it is much mistaken. The demand for SPECIE is caused by its being worth more abroad, even at present prices, than the merchandise, which may be bought for the same quantity of "rags," would bring in foreign markets. If A cannot buy enough MERCHANDISE for \$106,000 in bank bills to net him \$100,000 SPECIE in Europe, but can buy enough SPECIE with the same amount of bank bills to net \$100,000 after paying charges of export, he will most assuredly remit SPECIE, whether his neighbor B owes a foreign debt or not.

All this nonsense about "the foreign debt" has been kept aloft by party prejudice, and "is intended merely for political effect." It is kept up to delude the ignorant dupes of the whig party with the idea that our first duty is to foreign nations, and that as soon as our citizens have sacrificed the interest of home creditors to that of foreigners, by paying the foreign debt in SPECIE, rags will become wealth, and men who have overtraded until they are bankrupt, can emerge from insolvency, and become wealthy—i. e., get more rags.

In the second place, the continuance of the suspension is caused by the continuance of the overissues of credit by the banks, which sustains the continued high price of exportable merchandise and securities.

The demand for SPECIE, as a foreign remittance, having been caused by the extravagant price of merchandise compared to that of SPECIE, will fall at once upon the Banks, should they attempt to resume BEFORE the cause of this demand (viz: the high price of exportable merchandise, &c.) is removed; OR BEFORE they have reduced the amount of their immediate liabilities within proper bounds—i. e. in other words, called in their overissues of credit—existing in the shape of CIRCULATION, DEPOSITS and BALANCES, and constituting our present currency. If the price of merchandise had not been raised too high by the enormous supply of currency furnished by the Banks—i. e. by the enormous amount of deposits and circulation which the Banks owe, merchandise would have been remitted instead of SPECIE, and less imports would have been brought here. People send SPECIE because it makes a better remittance than merchandise; and not solely because there is a foreign debt: for if the foreign debt were all paid or cancelled by insolvency, they would still be obliged, by the high price of merchandise, to remit SPECIE, and the overissues of the Banks, by increasing the price of the goods bought abroad with SPECIE and imported here for sale, would increase the motive for sending out more SPECIE to buy more goods. If SPECIE were at a higher premium (measured by bank paper) in proportion to the cost of merchandise, there would be a GREATER motive for remitting merchandise, and a LESS motive for importing merchandise: because merchandise would become a better foreign remittance than SPECIE and SPECIE would become a better article for import than foreign goods.

The Banks, therefore, must reduce the amount of their immediate liabilities—their deposits, circulation and balances, which constitute THE CURRENCY—before they can resume.

But the Atlas undertakes to assert that the reduction of the currency—by which we mean deposits and balances due from banks as well as notes in circulation—will not enable banks to resume. Now it is evident that if the reduction be so great as to reduce the price of EXPORTS low enough to make THEM a better remittance than SPECIE, the fact that we owe a foreign debt will not present an insurmountable obstacle in the way of a redemption; and if the foreign debt is ALL paid, and no reduction in the present enormous amount of currency—i. e.—circulation, deposits and balances, due from the Banks—is brought about, still the high price of merchandise, as compared with that of SPECIE, will create a constant drain of SPECIE; because it will continue to make a better remittance than merchandise. A reduction of the high price of merchandise will alone stop the demand for SPECIE to go abroad. But why will not a reduction of the currency, which would reduce the price of exports, stop the demand for SPECIE as a remittance? Because, says the Atlas—

"It is impossible for the banks by ANY CONTINUANCE of their overissue, to call into existence any NEW QUANTITY of SPECIE.—As a friend to sound currency justly observes, this SPECIE is 'an obstinate creature'; it is not to be created by any curtailment contrivance of any board of bank directors. That is an alchemy above their powers; and so long as the present demand for it, for the purpose of paying the foreign debt, continues, that demand must assuredly fall upon the banks, if, during its continuance, they should attempt to resume. Though the bill holders should be got rid of, by withdrawing all the bills from circulation, the banks would find in their depositors, a set of demandants not less troublesome and importunate." The reader will see, that "the idea which runs through" all this attempt of the Atlas at argument, is the absurd one, that notwithstanding the contraction of currency, banks, before they can resume, must have means on hand, to meet all their depositors." Why must they? Because, says the Atlas—

"Notwithstanding the contraction of the currency, the foreign debt remaining unpaid, it would be impossible for our banks to resume; for in case of the resumption, the DEPOSITORS would be down upon them at once for SPECIE, to an extent which they would find it impossible to meet."

After all, then, the contraction of the currency would not stop the demand for SPECIE, according to the Atlas, BECAUSE so long as the foreign debt is unpaid, the depositors would be down upon the Banks at once for SPECIE. So that the absurd "idea" which the Atlas declared "runs through" our article, is the very basis of all its arguments. So long as there is a foreign debt, the Atlas

will entertain the absurd idea that "banks, before they can resume, must have means on hand, to meet all their depositors." We reply, so long as SPECIE makes a better remittance than merchandise, the demand for it will continue, whether there be a foreign debt or not.

**THE HON. WILLIAM PARMENTER.**  
The shameless and unjustifiable manner in which this gentleman has been assailed by the scoundrels of federalism, and the lick-spittles of Harvard University, is equalled in impudence only by the charge of horse-stealing brought against Governor Sullivan, by the same class of men. Mr. Parmenter studiously refrained from mingling in any of the exciting scenes of our recent election; he urged his opinions upon no one; attempted to influence no man in his political action, or in the most distant manner initiated the example of our United States Senators—Messrs Webster and Davis—who harangued the people in different portions of the Commonwealth, and engaged in all the heat and tussle of the battle—or of Mr. Phillips, and other Representatives, who travelled from town to town canvassing in aid of the whig candidates. Yet he is dragged forth under the shallow charge of having instigated the paragraphs which have appeared in the Post relative to the whig celebration at Cambridge, and had blackguardism heaped upon him which would disgrace the lips of a State's Prison convict, and only befitting those of Joseph Tinker Buckingham.

The effort of the College to wage a war upon Mr. P., thus unprovoked, shows that this old federal band continues to follow the same course of political prostitution which has disgraced her in years past. That the people of the 4th district should have the presumption to elect a Representative to Congress without consulting the grandees of Harvard, was "most intolerable, and not to be endured"—the tax-payers of the Commonwealth are required not only to appropriate their money to the support of the University, but to receive from her their political officers; take such as she is pleased to set over them, and thank God that they are no worse. From this the independent electors of the 4th district dissented, and elected their present Representative in Congress without asking leave of Cambridge College! Here is the whole offence, and the College is determined to let the citizens of the 4th district, and particularly their Representative, feel the rod of her chastisement—whip them back into obedience, and scourge them deeply enough to dissipate all fear of future resistance. Hence the question simply is—"Shall the free-men of the 4th district surrender up their rights to Harvard College, or continue to exercise them as they see fit, without fear or favour?" We do not doubt the issue, and leave it to the care of those who are fully competent to the charge, while we devote a few words to the conduct of the University, through which flow its slops and filth upon the community—the Boston Courier.

When the editor of the Courier utters the words "misrepresentation, knavery and falsehood," he but reads the inscription on his own heart. In youth, there was a vigour in his calumny, however black and false its character—and notwithstanding his coward flesh often quaked like jelly on his recreant limbs, as the lash waved over his bleached liver, he had cunning and plausibility enough to enable him to gloss over his disgrace, and pass among men in the disguise of a decent citizen; but now, the hoary vituperator has lost the nerve and quickness of his younger days, and presents in his coarse and vulgar slang, a revolting specimen of a mind demented by inveterate, meanness, and long debasement.

**Federal Outrage at Norwich.**—On Friday evening last, the federalists of Norwich, (Conn.) enacted the farce which has become common to their party, viz: a night meeting, for the purpose of chuckling and crowing, and exhibiting caricatures and effigies calculated to insult and exasperate the democrats. The meeting took place in the Town Hall, from which place the transparencies were displayed. The democrats ventured to retaliate, and demonstrated to the federalists that the work of caricaturing was a business that could be carried on by two parties. They exhibited from the windows of the Aurora printing office two transparencies with the following mottoes:—"Liberty or Bank Despotism?" "Truth is mighty and will prevail"—and caused to be suspended from a hickory pole, an image which the workmen in the office christened in due form, "Nick Biddle." This roused the indignation of the feds to the highest point, and, forgetting their law-venerating professions, they engaged in a mobbish attack upon the Aurora office, hurling stones and missiles through the windows, and committing much damage. The whigs think they have an exclusive right to deal in insults and sarcasms.

**"The Great Whig Jubilee"** in New York, on Wednesday, was not so brilliant an affair as its friends anticipated it would be—the weather was so wet that they had a dripping time of it through the day, and no fireworks in the evening. Mr. R. C. Winthrop was spokesman for the Boston delegates upon their introduction at Masonic Hall, and Mr. Wm. Sturgis acted as table orator at the dinner, and gave, at the end of his speech, this toast:—

**Our City of New York.**—A new combination of the elements of Power has given her an impulse unlike before, and will carry her onward and upward until she reaches a height from whence her glance will be downward upon all of human greatness that the page of history records.

All the speeches made by the different gentlemen from the states represented, are described as being the most thrilling and wonderful exhibitions of eloquence ever listened to since the Serpent spoke to Eve.

The following is from the New York Sun:—"The whig celebration yesterday went off in a fog.—We heard no firing throughout the whole day, and there was no display of fireworks in the Park, during the evening, as set down in the bill of performances. Perhaps the committee were too much dazzled with the grand display of champagne and accompaniments, at Niblo's, to attend to the out-door work. The celebration, at best, was a tame affair, and, we venture to say, was not worth half its cost."

P. S. We learn that the intended fireworks were postponed on account of the fog; also that guns were fired in the morning at Washington square, to the destruction of every pane of glass in front of the mansion of one of their new proselytes, and (as reported) the loss of one life. The cannon stationed in other quarters had been spiked by some malicious persons during the night. Two or three groggeries in each ward were illuminated last evening; and a mob of boys assembled in the Park and yelled and growled in imitation of "boys of larger growth."

The Atlas is horror-stricken to think that Mr. Mills, (U. S. District Attorney,) should have been at his home, in Hampden County, on the day of election, and says that the people there intend to re-noustrate against his travelling that way hereafter, in the month of November! What does the Atlas think of the whig office holder, JUDGE Marston, who was among the most active vote distributors in Barnstable, on the 13th inst.?

The story published in the Boston Atlas and Boston Courier, insinuating that a son of Mr. Wm. Parmenter, distributed any votes but the regular democratic ones, at the late election, bearing the names of Morton and Foster—is untrue.

Miss Louisa Wallace has recovered \$5000 damages of Dr. Sappington, in a suit for a breach of promise. This is drawing the sap to some purpose.

## POLICE COURT.

**Bread Thief.**—A sailor, named John Ryan, was caught in the act of stealing six loaves of bread from the door of a grocery, at the corner of Bromfield and Tremont streets. His Honor, in passing upon the case, said that the habit of leaving bread at the doors of stores, before open, was not in accordance with the spirit of the Lord's Prayer, which says—"Lead us not into temptation." Ryan attempted to excuse himself, by saying that he was obliged to set out on a journey, before his mother could get his breakfast ready. His Honor thought the excuse might have been worth something, if he had taken only one loaf instead of six. His Honor here referred to an ancient principle of English law, that one who helps himself to a loaf of bread, and eats it on the spot, shall not be deemed guilty of theft; but this doctrine did not apply to Ryan's case, for he stole six, and didn't attempt to eat any, and therefore was fined One Dollar and Costs.

A mar-plot of a Watchman followed Mary Ann Harvey, and three friends up an arch, and nabbed one of them, together with her sweet self. When the Court began to talk of the House of Correction, Mary Ann said—"It has been many a good person's case to be sent to that place; and it's my candid opinion that the witnesses that are now swearing against me deserve the jail more than I do." His Honor did not commit himself by expressing any opinion upon the new point raised by Mary, and simply contented himself by sending her over for six months.

Andrew Cooke, a young sailor, but an old sinner, was Mary's arch-enemy, and went across for four months.

Ottal Francis Curran, it was said—"He is a very stout man, your Honor; and when in liquor he is very dangerous, and goes among the Irish, and whacks them over." So the Court came the paddy whack over him to the tune of four months.

James Bemis was as clever a soul as ever chewed a quid before taking his liquor, but for what he did afterward he received four months.

James Burnett, for selling fish, and blowing a tin horn in Broad street, paid Five Dollars fine and Costs, by way of smart money.

During the last two days the Court has been laying it on thick upon the Watchmen, for crowding one another into cases as witnesses, and thus saddling the City with accumulated coats for witness fees; but the Court may preach till dooms day upon the text without converting a single soul of them, inasmuch as the appointing power is with the Mayor and Aldermen, and the most notorious and outrageous instance of the abuse referred to, on record, was some months since brought before the Mayor, and entirely passed over by him in his report on the case. It would not be fair, however, to say this much, without adding, that the unnecessary and unaccountable delay to which Watchmen, summoned as witnesses, are almost daily subjected, is a very strong temptation for them to help one another to get the worth of their time for attendance. Where the fault lies, it is impossible for us to say, but the business is often insufferably tedious, through the excessive formality of the proceedings. Probably the fault is with the witnesses, who pass the laws organizing the Court, and prescribing its forms.

**School Committee.**—At a meeting of the School Committee, Nov. 22, it was voted, that the organization of the Franklin School be changed, by abolishing the Writing Department, and placing the scholars who attend both in rooms of the house under the superintendence of the Grammar master. On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, as follows:—

**Yeas.**—Messrs. Parkman, Bartlett, Rogers, Wigglesworth, Barrett, Lothrop, Gay, Young, Austin, Perry, Field and Marrett—12.

**Nays.**—Messrs. Stow, Robinson, Maomber, Leach, Palmer, Light, Emerson and Connolly—8.

A proposition was before the Board, for affecting a change in the Wells School, similar to that made in the Franklin School; but a deputation from a meeting of the citizens of Ward 5, appeared before the Board, and presented several resolutions of the meeting, expressive of the wish of the Ward, that the old school system might be continued. In consequence of this expression, the Board delayed action on the question.

Mr. Barrett presented a report to which were appended resolves, providing that the Franklin school house and Adams school house should be appropriated exclusively for boys, and that the Baylston school house and Wells school house should be appropriated for girls. The report and resolves were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned for two weeks.

The Transcript states that as a gentleman was crossing the Common, on Thursday evening about half-past eight, by the path leading from Pleasant to West street, a person came suddenly up to him, and struck a severe blow under his right ear, with a weapon which felled him to the ground, and rendered him for an instant senseless. On recovering from the blow he saw a man running towards the Great Tree. The gentleman had \$300 in his pocket book at the time.

**Florida.**—Fifteen hundred volunteer mounted infantry, under Gen. Charles H. Nelson, passed through Mill-edgeville, on their way to Florida, on the 11th inst.

Two companies (about 150 men) sailed from Philadelphia on Monday, for Florida. They are principally German.

As some of the congratulatory committee have not returned, it is feared that they are lost. Should they be found on the road, an obligation would be conferred on their friends by placing them under the charge of some discreet individual travelling this way.

Mr. Barrett commenced an engagement at the St. Charles Street theatre, New Orleans on the 14th inst., and played Charles Surface and Jeremy Diddler, and attracted the fullest house of the season.

Miss Riddle is married to Mr. J. M. Field.

**Trade, not Banks, regulates Exchange.**—We understand that drafts on Cincinnati, which, last spring, would not be negotiated at less than ten per cent. discount, now, when the year's produce is coming in, sell readily at par.

As the train of railroad cars from Boston to Providence approached Roxbury, on Thursday morning, three horses, harnessed to a wagon, took fright and started across the track—the middle horse was knocked down by the locomotive, and his legs broken. He was soon killed.

Mr. Sargent's benefit, last evening, was one which he must consider highly complimentary. The house was well filled with a very intelligent audience, and the play received with warm manifestations of approbation throughout its performance.

James Semple, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Illinois, has received the appointment by the President, of Charge des Affaires of the United States to the Republic of New Granada.

Joseph Balestier has been recognized as Consul of the United States at Singapore, by the British and Indian governments.

A Correspondent has squeezed the first volume of Maltravers, and given us the juice of it, which will be found in the Poetical Column, First Page.

**The Young Wife.**—The first edition of this work was sold in a fortnight. Mr. Light publishes the second edition this afternoon.

Upwards of 1000 people left the Bowery Theatre on Tuesday night unable to obtain seats at the Woodworth benefit.

## CANADIAN TROUBLES.

The Montreal Courier, Extra, of the 18th inst. gives the particulars of the arrest and imprisonment of six individuals of that province, charged, as report has it, with the crime of high treason. At eight o'clock on the same evening, a party of cavalry which had been despatched to St. Johns to make further arrests, came in collision with an armed body consisting of three hundred men, in a field on the right of the road.

The Courier says—"The party in advance moved on to pass them, but was received by a heavy fire, which it was impossible for them to return with effect, armed as they were with pistols only, and from a body which on account of the high fence they could not charge sword in hand. Under these circumstances, they fell back on the main body of the party, though not until several shots had told with effect upon them."

Lieut. Ermatinger was wounded, we believe, with duck shot, in the face and below the shoulder. Mr. Sharpe received a bullet through the leg, a little below the knee, and Mr. John Ashton received a slight wound from a slug. Mr. John Molson, jun., had a narrow escape for his life, a bullet passing through his cap and grazing his head. Mr. Joshua Woodhouse is also wounded, and we believe, from all we hear, severely.

Several of the horses, we are told, were more or less wounded. In turning to retreat, the wagon in which the constables and two persons were, was upset, and necessarily left behind by the cavalry, who then made their way into Longueuil, across the fields. On arriving there, they found a detachment of two companies from the 32d Regiment, under Major Rodd, who had been despatched at an early hour from Montreal, to receive and support them in case of necessity, but whose orders had unfortunately directed him not to proceed beyond Longueuil.

The prisoners had, however, then made their escape, and the whole body returned to the city for further orders.

The number of warrants prepared is, we believe, considerable, and some of them must be for the head offender. The arrest of A. N. Moren, of Quebec, shows there is no intention of allowing the leaders to leave all the dangers of revolution to their underlings.

The Quebec Morning Herald, of Wednesday, has the following announcement:—

**The Chief of the Rebel Gang Taken.**—Amable Norbert Morin, director in chief of the seditious and treasonable proceedings of the Permanent and Central Committee of Quebec, and chief spy of the Montreal Faction, was lodged in jail this morning, on a similar charge to that on which Jos. Legare, Pierre Chamer, Eugene and Barthelemy Lachance were arrested. A. N. Morin was committed until Saturday, when he will be further examined.

**Quoddy Head, Nov. 18, 1837.**

Mr. Greene, Dear Sir—Permit me through the columns of the Post, to return my sincere thanks to those talented "Young Artists," Messrs "Cocking & Mavrikia," for a COPY of a lithographed print of my nephew, in the character of "Crack"—which I received to-day, per mail. It brings to my mind the recollection of early days, when I first saw him attempt that part at the old Hay Market Theatre, some forty years since. He was then, something of a favorite with the public, and I am happy to find, he still retains his place among you.

I understand, Messrs C. & M., intend visiting the Eastern country, in the course of the next summer. As a slight return for their kindness, I shall be most happy to see them, at my Country Mansion at "Owl's Head," or at my Town Residence in Quoddy.

Yours respectfully,

JUDGE JOHNSON.

CHARLES G. GREENE, Esq., Editor Morning Post.

**Tongues.**—There is a history which mentions one Lyas, whom King Amasis commanded to go into market, and to buy the most profitable meat he could get. He went out and brought nothing but tongues. The King asked him why he bought no other meat? He answered—I was commanded to buy the best meat, and from the tongue come many profitable speeches. Then the King sent him again, and bid him buy the worst and most unprofitable meat, and he still again brought nothing but tongues. The King asked him the reason. From nothing, cried he, cometh worse venom than from the tongue.

The Gazette thinks that Myron Lawrence must stand aside for Barker Burrell as President of the Senate.

**Madame Lecomte,** a new and distinguished danseuse, made her debut at the Park on Thursday night.

We understand the ground is now openly taken by some of the owners of the factories that it will hereafter be a condition of employment, that those employed must vote according to the wish of the employer. We knew that rapid steps were being taken towards the establishment of an aristocracy and the consequent degradation of the laboring classes, but we did not expect to see it come to this in our day. We invite the attention of our abolitionists to this subject, for we fear they will make a poor exchange in liberating the colored slaves at the South while white slaves are being made at the North. Charity should begin at home. If they must vote as the employer directs, how long will it be before they must profess the same creed and attend the same church?—*Fall River Patriot.*

**Fatal Affray.**—We learn from the Nashville Banner, that an affray took place in Williamsport, Tenn., on the 7th inst. between Mr. Sheldy V. Blackburn, and Mr. Edmund Hale, which resulted in the death of the former.—The circumstance will undergo judicial investigation. The murder was committed by a blow given with a loaded whip, breaking the skull and sticking the butt of the whip full three inches in the skull. Mr. Hale is admitted to bail in a bond of \$2000.

Mr. Blackburn died on the morning of the 9th—he never spoke after he received the fatal blow.

**Medical Courage.**—The bravery of a true physician or surgeon in his own field—the bed side of pestilence and death—the cock pit of a frigate, or the hospitals of a Waterloo campaign—is proverbial; but nevertheless this somewhat acquired courage by education, is sometimes lacking in the hearts of those who are on other matters self-sufficient and arrogant. A curative process has been invented by Gen. Caretto, in the cholera in Catania, near Naples. He has decreed that physicians abandoning their post should be considered as deserters, tried by court-martial and shot.

**Pure Water.**—The Commissioners appointed to investigate the subject of the introduction of a copious supply of soft water into the city, laid their report before the Common Council last evening. Five hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The report recommends that the water should be brought from Mystic and Spot Ponds, across Charles River, and a reservoir constructed in Medford. It is estimated that the expense of distributing soft water through the city by these means, will be about \$1,500,000.—*Mercantile Journal.*

**Cruelty at sea.**—In the Supreme Judicial Court in this town, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of one hundred and fifty dollars damages, with costs, in an action brought by a colored seaman against the mate of the whaling ship Pacific for cruel and brutal treatment of the complainant on shipboard.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

**Georgia Legislature.**—A letter from Milledgeville, of the 15th inst., states that both Houses in joint ballot, chose William A. Fenwick, Secretary of State, John G. Park, Comptroller General, and Thomas Hays a Treasurer.—Four balloting took place without a choice, for Surveyor General—there being thirteen candidates.

**Typical.**—Eight printers have been elected to the Ohio Legislature.

**MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.**—The next lecture before the above Association will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, at the Olden, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, on the subject of "Constantinople."

Subject—Constantinople. J. GORHAM ROGERS, Secy.

**HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY.**—Meeting for Behnral with Orchestra, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 6 o'clock.

**MARRIED.**  
In this city, by the Rev Mr. Ide, Mr. Ernest H. Cheetham to Miss Ann P. Lamson.  
By the Rev Mr. Dean, Gardner Greenleaf, Esq. to Miss Rebecca Caldwell, both of this city.  
By the Rev Dr. Sharp, Mr. Richard Leighton to Miss Lucy A. Gardner.  
By the Rev Dr. Frothingham, Mr. Francis Curtis to Miss Harriet Bliss.  
By the Rev Mr. Dean, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Dedham, to Mrs. Catherine Simonds of this city.  
At Chelsea, Mr. James M. Belcher to Miss Lavina Sale.  
At Portland, by the Rev Mr. Tuttle, Mr. E. G. Tripp, of Attleborough, Mass., to Miss S. Andrews, of P.  
At Rindge, N. H. 23d inst. Mr. Horace A. Breed, of this city, to Miss Eliza Brown, of R.

**DIED.**  
In this city, Miss Sally Olson, 63.  
On Friday morning, Charles Henry, only son of Charles S. Drury, 7 yrs and 5 mos.  
At New Orleans, on the 5th inst. Mr. Daniel C. Panister, late of this city, 52.  
At Mobile, on the 2d inst. Mr. Andrew Dexter formerly of this city.

**IMPORTATIONS.**  
STUBS. Ship Hellepont—690 mays salt, 3 ports grapes.

**MINIATURE ALMANAC—Saturday, Nov. 25.**

**BOSTON MORNING POST MARINE JOURNAL.**

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24. ARRIVED.**

Ship Hellepont, Parsons, St. Ubes, 18th nlt. Left ships T. & Little, for Boston, 10; Howard, Merrill, New York, do; Mayson, Ackerman, do; Rev. Mr. Mark Dismore, do; Dockendorf, Baltimore, do; all to sail in a few days; ship Alexandria, just arr fr Amsterdam.  
Sch Wm Wilson, Fakar, Philadelphia.  
Sch Delta, Hodges, Augusta.  
Sch Hope & Son, N. York, do; Gloucester.  
Sloop Packet, Purbeck, Salem.  
Signals for a brig and an undescended vessel.

**CLEARED.**  
Ship St. Mark, (of New York, late of Newmarket, Mr. J. Holmes, Savannah); brig Cambarian, Barnabas Smith, Leghorn; Cashier, Chamberlain, Baltimore; schs Thorn, Saml Howe, Jr, do; Parsons, Brackett, Portland; Lyeum, Swift, Plymouth; C.ifford, Flaney, do; Merchant, Goodrich, Portsmouth; sloop Nantucket, Myrick, Nantucket.

**NOTICE.**  
NEWBURYPORT BAR.

In consequence of a change in the Bar near the mouth of Newburyport harbor, the directions laid down in the Coast Pilot for making that harbor, viz:—"You must keep the lights in a range, and run for them till within a cable's length of the Eastern Light," is incorrect. In consequence of the shifting of the bar, a vessel following these directions, would go directly upon it.  
Shipmasters unacquainted with the channel as it now is, will be better take a pilot before attempting to enter the harbor.  
Custom House, Boston, Nov 15, 1837.

Sch Abigail & Eliza, Trim, from Camden, Me. bound to New Orleans, put into Wilmington, NC, on the 11th inst, in distress, having lost one man, spars, sails, camboose, bulwarks, and part of the deck.  
Fishing sch Battell, was burnt to the water's edge at Walboro' on the 14th inst.—loss \$2000—no insurance.

**FOREIGN PORTS.**  
The Hanover, Leach, which arr at Batavia, Aug 25, fm Canton, to return to C. do. H. had been in co with the Alasco, Keen, lg, fm Manila to Batavia, in Straits of Macassar.

At Gibraltar, Oct 19, ship Mexican, Lee, disgt.  
At Cork Oct 14, Republic, Williams, for New York, regt. Sailed fm St. Croix, 2d inst, Fame, of Boston, Weston, for Poiraire.

At Benerara, S. ult, brig Alexander, Fendleton, fm Bangor, via Barbados, for Liverpool, same day; Margaret Ann, for New York, few days.

At Havana, Nov 8, Cambridge, for New Orleans; Julia, and Cazanova, do; Douglass, do; Hellepont, disgt; Anti ch Mobile; Shield, Chase, fm Boston; Gen Glover, for do; San, McNeill, and Hannah, do, and others.

**SPOKEN.**  
Nov 20, lat 57 40, lon 74 55, w.s. passed bark Marine, Buckmar, fm New York for Liberia.  
Nov 21, lat 58 35 lon 74 15, ship Isaac Newton, 6 days fm Portsmouth for New Orleans.

**ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c.**  
SALEM, Nov 23—Old Rola, (late of Boston), Waters, India.  
PORTLAND Nov 22—Old Rola, Crockett, Cuba.  
BANGOR, Nov 19—Arr Rachel & Nancy, and Angelica, fm Boston.

ATLANTA, Nov 17—Arr Sidney, Boston; Della Belcher, 19th, Emma, do; 21st, Jane, do. Sailed 1, usual, do.  
GLOUCESTER, Nov 23—F. H. C. S. Bayward, Surian, Cl. Caskey, Ma chut, New Orleans.  
EDGEMONT, Nov 21—Arr Amer ca, Coffin, Pacific Ocean for Nantucket, 1200 bbls oil.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 23—Old Poland, Rogers, Sydney—bark Triton, for Savannah, is at anchor before the wharf.  
HARTFORD, Nov 22—Sailed O. Davis, Churchill, Boston.  
NEW HAVEN, Nov 21—Sailed Atlas, Mayo, Harvard, and Albany, Nov 21—Arr Talent, Boston; 22d, Vischer, and West, do.

NEW YORK, Nov 21—Arr Neptune, Hills, London, via Cork; Eliza & Susan, Dyer, Malaga, Oct 16.  
22d—Old Grand Turk, Bartlett, Demerara; Susan, Copeland, Trinidad; Ariel, Faustel, Vera Cruz.  
23d—Arr Pousa o, Mitchell, of Portland, fm Havana, via Beaufort, NC. Old St. Andrew, Harvey, Liverpool; 10, via Washington, Swain, St. Marks via Key West; Pequet, Baker, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 21—Arr Forrester, Snow, St. Martin; returned, ship John, Hubbard, for Cape de Verde, Islds. 22d—Old Cumberland, Smuck, St. Jago; Two Sisters, Sharp, Attakapas, La.

BALTIMORE, Nov 21—Arr Margaret, Lincoln, Eastport; Theiss, Waite, Portland. C. d America, Conyngham, and Onondaga, Crocker, New Orleans; 1, New Orleans; 1, via Crockett New York. Sailed China, Baker, do.  
22d—Arr Mary, Nicerson, New Orleans. Old Smyrna, Perry, Rotterdam. Sailed Mexico, Havana.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 20—Sailed Katherine Jackson, and Maryland, New Orleans; 1, New Orleans; 1, via New Orleans, via Georgetown, about Nov 20—Arr Franklin, Smith, do.  
Eastport; Elvira, Plummer, Portsmouth.  
RICHMOND, Nov 20—Arr Gladiator, Cook, Boston. Sailed Chelton, this, do.

ATLANTA, Nov 20, NC, Nov 10—Arr Lafayette, Atwood, Bangor; 11th, Abigail & Eliza, for Camden, Me. for New Orleans, in distress. 13th, Laurel, Finch, Havana; Condor, Argentin, Grecian, D. merara; Atlanta, Charleston.

15th—Arr Napoleon, Cooper, Guadaloupe; 15th, Agnes, Patrice, Boston.  
16th, J. H. Randall, Barbados; Charles, Orr, Nassau; 15th, Zephyr, Comer, do; Savage, Hancock, Cuba; 17th, Sally Ann, Merryman, Barbados.

CHARLESTON, Nov 19—Sailed Elvira, Elwell, and Almet, Deane, Boston; Hunter, Bouney, Havana; 1, Financier Smith, West India.

SAVANNAH, Nov 13—Arr Tennessee, Mattison, New York. 17th—Arr Hull, Paine, Boston; Newark, Dunham, N York; Richmond, Andros, Providence; Savannah, New York.  
Old Vista, Lightfoot, St. Mark.

Old Cockspur, Wave, Stoddard, fm Alexandria.  
Old 17th, Gov. Trump, New York; Lavinia, Nieho's, Galveston Bay.

DARIEN, Nov 14—Arr Angel, Hartford, via Savannah.  
MOBILE, Nov 15—Arr Powhatan, Griffith, Norfolk. Old Waldo, do; Norris, Bonaire.



